or for any other mode of a pointing such Commissioners than as provided by the original bill.

Resolved, That a committee of fitteen be appointed to conser with his Honor the Mayor and act in cancert with him, and to attend the citizens' meeting to be field May I, and support all effects that may be made to secure the passage of the bill in its original form.

The committee was appointed as follows: George T. Hope, Hiram M. Forrester, Steinen Crowell, W. M. Hope, Hiram M. Forrester, Steinen Crowell, R. O. St. John, William A. Burtis, Martin L. Crowell, R. O. St. John, William A. Burtis, Martin L. Crowell, R. O. St. John, William A. Burtis, Martin L. Crowell, R. O. Fit, J. H. Washound and Heavy A. O. kley. Several of the committee after the meeting called on the Mayor.

Ambrose Snow, president of the Board of Trade and Transportation, has appointed the following committee to represent the SiO members of the Board at Albany in relation to the Aqueduct bill. A. B. Milion, chairman, Charles Partridge, Edmand Driggs, E. P. Martin, and Levi M. Bates; alternates, F. P. Earle and Henry Chausen, jr. The committee was instructed, by resolutions of the Board, to and in computation with similar committees of other committees was instructed, by resolutions of the Board, to and in computation with similar committees of the Aqueduct bill approved by the Mayor. ittees of other commercial bodies, to further e of the Aqueduct bill approved by the Mayor.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

TOPICS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. ACTION ON BILLS RELATING TO NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 30 .- The Senate defeated to-night the bill authorizing the lengthening of lock No. 46 on the Eric Canal, with a view of trying the experiment of locking two canal boats at the same time. There secured to be an impression among the Senators that the bill was the first step toward large expenditures on the

The Secute passed the following bills: Authorizing the Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department of New-York to appoint a deputy; appropriating \$5,000 to be used in the suppression of contagious diseases among snimals; authorizing the trustees of burial grounds to prescribe what class of persons shall be buried in the grounds; authorizing the Civil Justices of New-York City to appoint janitors at salaries of \$900 each; and granting the consent of the State of New-York to the United States to take property for a Federal building in Brooklyn.

There was a long debate over Senator Titus's bill caling that section of the taxation law which permits f the deduction of debts in taxing personal property. eches in favor of the bill were made by Senators Titus, Pitts and Covert, and in opposition to it by Senators Roberts, McCarthy, McArthur, Koch and F. Lansing. A final vote was then taken upon the bill. It was defeated by a vote of 5 to 18.

Assemblyman Oakley's bill increasing the salaries of ew-York firemen to \$1,200 each has been recalled from the Governor estensibly for amendment. Mr. Oakley is unable or unwilling to tell what catastrophe menaced his bill. It is clearly evident that the Governor would have vetoed the bill if it had not been withdrawn from

have vetoed the bill of it had not been withdrawn from his hands. Mr. Oakley hints that he may amend the bill and that the chief amendment will make the bill apply to policemen hereafter appointed. In this shape he thinks the Governor will sign the bill.

"Tim" Campbell also recalled from the Governor tonight the bill amending the provisions of the Penal Code regarding the observance of Sunday. Mr. Campbell says that the bill requires some trivial amendments.

The Senate Congressional Apportionment bill was announced in the Assembly to-night. Mr. DeWitt moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Assembly bill and the motion was adopted. Speaker Chapun appointed as a conference committee Messrs. DeWitt, Rice, H. D. Nelson, Cady and Farrar. The committee is hostile to the Senate of Jacobs Congressional Apportionment bill, as it is generally called. Mr. DeWitt favors giving the City of New-York one Republican district. This the Senator have not done. It is expected that there will be a lively contest between the conference committees over this matter.

matter.

The Assembly passed the bill creating a pension fund for disabled and retired policemen in New-York, and the bill appropriating \$100,000 for an armory for the 22d Regiment in New-York City.

FAVORING THE PILOTAGE BILL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 30 .- Governor Cleveland lissened to the reading of a petition this afternoon from a committee of New-York ship-owners in favor of the bill to lower the fees of the Sandy Hook pilots. The committee consisted of the following persons: Thomas P. Ball, B. T. Thurlow, B. F. Metcalf, W. E. Barnes, Daniel Barnes, G. H. Southard, J. W. Parker, John E. Chase and R. Peniston. All are American ship-owners. They were accompanied by George Wilson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. They asked the Governor to chamber of Commerce. They asked the Governor to send a special message to the Legislature calling the attention of members to the merits of the Pilotage bill. The Governor said that he would consider the suggestion although he disliked taking an attitude of dictating to the Legislature. The committee understand clearly that it is Senator Jacobs, or Brooklyn, who is preventing the passage of the bill. They intend to remain here till the adjournment of the Legislature, urging the passage of the bill.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 30.-Governor Cleveland has signed the following bills: For the preservation of the scenery of Magara Falls and providing for the laying

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

Ebenezer D. Bassett, the Haytian Consul in this city, received important news from Port-au-Prince resterday in regard to the occupation of the sea-port of Miraghane by the insurgent leaders, Bozellas and Laforestre. General Damie, the Secretary of War, in an official communication, writes as follows: " I. gives me great pleasure to officially announce that

heatlities are about to cease. The insurgents have lost their hold on the port of Miragoane and our troops have entered the city. The siege is actually confined to the neighborhood of the prison and cemetery, all lower portion of the city, including public markets, Custom House and other buildings, being held by the Government troops. unfortunate wretches have no visible retreat, and they are unmistakably condemned to perish on the spot re their ambition led them. The remainder of the country is tranquil, and no fears are entertained, at present, of a general uprising." Other trustworthy intelligence from the seat of wa

shows that the situation of the rebe's grows more peril-

ous day by day as the cordan of Government troops surrounding them is narrowed. They are deprived of surrounding them is narrowed. They are deprived of water; and the few persons whom they had pressed into their service by force have escaped and joined the Government troops since they learned that the town of Miragone was to be bembarded. The wemen and children were embarked on beard a Government steamer and a saling vessel, and were conveyed to Port-an-Prince.

Mr. Bassert said: "Tacre is no possible escaps for the insargents by land or sea. Miragone will be their grave. Se much do they fear this that, it is positively stated, they have made proposals to President saloman that they be permitted to leave Miragone, without arms and ammunition. This proposition was, however, summarily rejected; the Government insisting that those who had been actors in the present rebellion against the peace and order of the land must be prepared to meet their punishment. The Government forces have taken possession of the Bridge of Miragone and Forts Bridge and More Blanc. The insurgents have been circulating the false and abourd report that President Saloman was all and dying; that Generals Ameline, Prophète, Lihoor, Paul Emile Lapere, and Lamartine had been killed, and that Generals Heart Figuant and Vérignant had passed over to the insuraents. The rebells also have stated that the cilies of Cap-Haitine, Grand Rivièere du Nord, Port-de Paix, Môle St. Nichols, Jérémie and Jacouel had taken up arins against the Government, and that General Innocent Michel Pierre, the Secretary of State, had oven obliged to fly from Cap-Haitien and seek refuge at Janalyes. The Government has issued a decree contradicting the above reports and ordering the immediate execution of all captured rebels." water; and the few persons whom they had pressed into

BASEBALL NEWS.

The New-York League team defeated the Metropolitan nine for the seventh time at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Over 3,000 people witnessed the game, which will be the last one played between these sinc, which will be the that one played between these so nines for some time, as they both begin the contests of the championship in their respective associations, day. John O'Rourke, the new man engaged by the tetropolitan team, appeared on the field for the first me, taking Ori's place on first base. He covered that ostion in good style, but, contrary to expectation, did their poorly at the bat. He is out of practice, however, then he played on the Boston nine he was one of eith heaviest batters. A summary of the score is as allows:

Metropolitan.	R.	BB	PO	A.	E.	New York.	IR.	ви;го	A.	H.
Nemon, s. s.	1	1	0	3	0	onner, 1 b.	1	1 1 5	2	0 2
Roseman, c. 1. Brady, r. 1	U		1	0	0	Ward, p. Glifespie, l. f. Dorgan, r. f.	1	1 1	0	0
O'Rourse, 1 5. R. ipscul'ger, c Lyach, P.		1	4	1	4	Weich, c.f	10	1 6	0	0
Kennedy, l. f	1	1	20	4		Troy, s. 4 Hauk'us'n.3t		0, 0	5	1
Total	0	11	24	13	7	Total	17	0127	15	7

RUNS SCOURD EACH INNING. Runs carned—Metropolitan, 1; New York, 2; Pirst base
y errors Metropolitan, 6; New York, 1; First base
y errors Metropolitan, 6; New York, 1; First base
y errors Metropolitan, 6; New York, 1;
yew York, 8; wo base hits-Hoseman, Brady, Cane and
Onsor, Total base hits Metropolitan, 14; New York, 10;
Whit pitches-Lynch, 1; Wazi, 1; Passed bails Ewing,
Umpire-J. Keefe, Time of game—One hour and afty-three Pittesurg, April 30.—Alleghény, 11; Authracite, 1. Puttabel Pitta, April 30.—Athletic, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

Most Extraordinary !-Little Smith, unused

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A CABINET OFFICER ATTACKED. OFEN LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE IN-TERIOR FROM SENATOR HILL, OF COLORADO.

DATE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!
WASHINGTON. April 30.- For several years the personal and political relations between Secretary Teller and Senator Hill, of Colorado, have been un friendly. The difficulty began when they were both Senators, and it culminated in the political campaign last year, when Senator Hill used his influence to defeat the regular Republican candidate for Governor, whose nomination, he asserted, had been brought about by improper means, Mr. Teller's friends assert that his appointment to the Cabinet was also regarded as a deep grievance by Senator Hill, who, they also assert, had virtual control of the Federal patronage in Colorado during the last two years of President Hayes's Administration-a period in which Senator Teller studiously avoided the White House. The removal or Surveyor-General Johnson, of Colorado, by Secretary Telier, and certain newspaper publications relating thereto have again aroused Senator Hill, who has to-day sent the Secretary an open letter, severely criticising and bitterly attacking him on account of alleged official and political misconduct and shortcomings. The letter in large part is as follows:

part is as follows:

Since your entry into the Cabinet you have, on more than one occasion, sought to piace me in false positions by procuring the publication of countriety devised interviews, special despatches, newspaper letters, and the like, concerning Colorado matters. While you have attempted to conceal your hand, its connection with this covert mode of attack is easily traced. With the immense patronage at your command but little difficulty will be experienced in continuing this personal warfare. Unsermpulous persons may be easily found who, in consideration of what you can bestow without cost except to the Government, will be quite ready to respond to your demands in this direction. A snort time after your return from Colorado last fall, there appeared published in the columns of The Sunday Gazetic, of Washington, an interview with a Mr. Flanagan, who was at that time an employe of the faterir T Department, and claiming to be on confidential relations with yourself, in which your action respecting the Colorado campaign was commended, while my course was criticised and severely condemned. This so-called interview was a tissue of faiseboods and misrepresentations. I have before me a copy of a special dispaten from Washington, published in The St. Louis Globe Democrat and Philadelphia Times, of April 9, and the same dispatch has since appeared in several Colorado newspapers. It charges that I have an ambition to control the pafronage of Colorado, and am jealous in that connection of the esteem of loyed by you as a leader in that State.

AN INTERVIEW PERVERTED. After giving a perverted account of my brief conver-sation with the President, protesting against the removal of Mr. Johnson, Surveyor-General of Colorado, which was strictly private, the despatch distorts the occurrences of an interview had with you on the same subject, and seeks to place me in the despicable position of comprenising my compilant by beseeching an appointment at your hands for the clerk of my committee. This interview, the only one I have had with you for months, was also private and exclusive, no person other than you and myself being present on that occasion, and as I have supplied nothing for publication of what then and there transpired, the onus of so doing must fall upon you. In this dispatch, as well in others emanating from the same source, it has pleased you to picture me as jeal-ous of yourself. Permit me to say that if there be anything in your career, either socially, professionally or politically, occurring before or since you became Secretary of the Interior, warranting the pangs of jealousy in the heart of any reputable clitzen. I have failed to discover it. Certainly, there is nothing which should gangrone me with jealousy of your connection with the last campaign in Colorado, in view of the fact that your two pretracted absences from Washington to engineer the nomination and election of a Gubernatorial candidate resulted in the reputation of your nominee, and the election of a Democratic Governor, for the first time in the political history of the State.

You were an active participant in manipulating the primaries in a little maning fown, for the purpose of controling the election of delegates to the County Convention. The excuse you gave for dragging your official repeatedly during that campaign, was that it became necessary in defence of the Administration. And yet the Administration was no wise in question, nor had any party, faction or clique in Colorado cast the slightest imputation appendicated the evil effects of your pretended defence of the Administration. And yet the Administration was no wise in question, nor had any party, faction or clique in Colorado cast the slightest imputation appendicated the candidate of your o which was strictly private, the despatch distorts the occurrences of an interview had with you on the same

THE LEASE OF THE YELLOWSTONE PARK. There is little in there regards to excite lealousy. May, hap there may be something to covet in the record of your connection with the lease of the Yellowstone Park! Let us see. You ungenerously, if not cruelly, allowed your asset he following only: For the laying seed the following only of Niagara Falls and providing for the laying out of a State Park at that point; regulating the business of pawnbrokers in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn by increasing their license lees to \$500 and providing that they shall familiab bonds in the sum of \$10,000; and the New-York and Brooklyn Excise bill.

Assistant Secretary to receive public ceusure for naving executed the agreement for a lease of the entire Yellow-slove Park to the "Rufus Hatch" syndicate, when, in truth and fact, he acted vicarional, and implicitly observed your instructions and orders, When the Congress, in rebuke of your action, deliberated the lease of the park to ten acres as the extent of the area to be let to any one party, you evaded that the letter and spirit of the law by executing to the Assistant Secretary to receive public consure for having ately restricted the loase of the park to ten acres as the extent of the area to be let to any one party, you evaded both the letter and spirit of the law by executing to the same syndicate a lease for seven distinct and separate tracis, amounting in all to ten acres, but which virtually secured a monopoly of all the park privileges of any immediate value. That it was clearly your intention at the oniset to put the "Rufus Hatch" party in practical possession of the entire park, containing 2,300 square miles, cannot be doubted; and athough forbiden by law, this result has been as effectually accomplished as if the resolution of Senator Vest, which prevented you from executing the lease of the whole park, had never been introduced. Its there anything in your dealings with matters affecting the public lands, especially respecting the layest grants to rairoads, which entitles you to connectation! In a recently published interview, appearing in a Chicago paper, you are represented as clamping that your official decisions were proportionately larger than those of your predecessors as in favor of the settlers and the Government, and ag just land monopolies. While this may be true respecting small tracts, the record shows your decisions, in cases involving hundreds of thousands of acres of the public domain, to have been in the interest of corp rations and to the preduce of the Government and the people.

Recurring to the matter of the Surveyor-Generalship of Colorado, it is true! I did call upon the President for the purpose of accertaining the causes which led to the removal of Mr. Johnson to be eminently qualified for the office he held—that he was a gentium of high character and universally respected.

untly qualified for the office he held—that he was a sman of high character and universally respec tieman of high character and universally respected. I therefore protested most vehemently against his displacement, at least prior to the expiration of his term. It is equally true I called upon you for the purpose of inquiring as to the grounds upon which Mr. Johnson's removal was predicated, and the only reason youchsafed by you was that Mr. Johnston had not respected your wisnes. Upon being pressed for further data, you informed me that he had not, except in the single instance of a Mr. Footler, awarded surveying contracts to the friends you had designated to receive them.

THE COLORADO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. I am reminded that, after the meeting of the Repub in Denver and commented upon in the public prints that Mr. Meidrum, who now succeeds to the office of Surveyor-General, had withdrawn his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination in tavor of your friend, Mr. Campbell in consideration of pledces that he should receive an important Federal position. Had you candidly stated this fact to the President, evolutioning that the removal of Mr. Johnson and the appointment of Mr. Meidrum were consequent upon a positional bargain, it would have been at least truttiful and manly, and there would have been less reason for complaint. The selection of the recess of Congress as the opportune moment for the removal of this faithful officer, is in accordance with your usual cunning factics. The cause, or rather the pretext for the removal, as alleged by yourself, existed prior to the assembly of Congress at its lact session. A discussion of the Suspension of Mr. Johnson in executive session of the Suspension of Mr. Johnson in executive session of the Suspension of Mr. Johnson in executive session of the Results nonlineal, would have developed some interesting facts concerning your political methods, especially as to reforms in the civil service.

Pending the first session of the XLVIIth Congress, when 800 or more clorical positions in the Pension Office were to be filled, you notified Republican Sensiors and Representatives that two places such were at their command. After these appointments had been thus disposed of, you awarded a large proportion of the several hundred remaining clerkships to the opposing political party. I interpose no complaint of this, but in view of your assertion that you could influence the voice of Democratic Senators respecting confirmations, I cite tie fact as one of peculiar significance. I made no personal appeals for any of these positions, but, at your special request, I formally indorsed a Mr. Stewart, and thereupon you ordered him appointed to a clerkship. I have not personally selicited any position at your hands, although I may have joiced with other Senators and members in general recommend Surveyor-General, had withdrawn his candidacy

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PATRONAGE, The patronage of the Interior Department, which should be used solely to promote the best interests of tions of the manner in which you have abused it. I call attention to the fact that, of the five timber agents who have been appointed by you from Colorado, one is a defaulter at the Post Office Department, against whom the Government has obtained an uncollectavic Judgment of some \$1.300, and yet ne is permitted to draw als salary in violation of an express startle to the contrary. Another of these appointees had been previously removed the contrary of the salary said Service for gross neglect of duty, a fact of which you were fully advised. The activity of some of these persons during the late campaign strongly suggests that they are much more earnestly at work in furthering your political schemes than in suppressing timber dependations. Mr. H. H. Eddy, of Summit Country, a nember of the Country Conversion of land frauds. That he was a worker in the primetries of Summit Country, a nember of the Country Conversion, and a proxy at the last state Convention at Deliver, at the time he was under ray from the Government for pseudo services in investigating land frands, is undeniable, and it is equally beyond deniat that you knew of and approved this reprehensible transation. The exist cost to the Government in carrying on your political work in Colorado through such methods, tions of the manner in which you have abused it. I call

could be an interesting item of information to the pub-

would be an interesting item of information to the public.

Under the administration of your predecessor you endeavored to secure the appointment of a Mr. Peck, of Colorado, as a member of the Uta Commission, but Secretary Kirkwood, in view of overwhelmin avidance of Mr. Peck's dishonesty, was compelled to deny your request. Among your first official acts was the appointment of this Mr. Peck as a travelling examiner or agent for the Pension Office, of like surport was your action in the case of Mr. Wilcox, whom you song at to inflict upon the people of Colorado as United States Marsual, notwithstanding praces on file in the Department of Justice, including an affidavit of one of the most respected citizens of Denver, demonstrated his total unfilness for any possilion of honor or trus. Falling in this you embraced the carllest opportunity to appoint him to the S in Carlos Indian Agency, where he has lost not time in processing his provious reputation, and in which effort it seems he is protected by the power of the Inter or Department.

RESPECTING LAND FRAUDS IN COLORADO.

The Globe-Democrat dispatca closes as follows: "It was Senator Hill was recently, it is said, fathered the butter stacks made by the Was ington correspondent of The Denver Republican, charging Secretary Teller with a knowledge of old land frauds in Colorado, and which

The Denver Republican, charging Secretary Teller with a knowledge of old hand frauds in Colorado, and which accusations have follen through for the want of the slightest foundation." The first information concerning these translated hand entries reached me on the streets of Denver last fall, when a gentleman, in whose statements I have confidence, informed me that an expert had been investigating certain recent land entries at the Denver and Central City Land Offices, which were undoubtedly fraudulent, but that he had discontinued his labors, because these investigations "incriminated parties very near to Secretary Icher." I am credibly informed that the correspondent of The Denver Republican obtained his laformation regarding these land frauds from other and entirely different sources; and, therefore, I am in no wise restonshile for his exposures and revetations.

These so-called old frands occurred during the past year, and within that period you declined to furnish the papters necessary to the successful prosecution of the parties concerned therein, although the Attorney-General that no patents should issue for these lands, was violated by the issuance of patents has December for the Denver Land Office entries, and that, too, out of their regular order. No sooner were those patents issued, than the title to the eight December for the Denver Land Office entries, and that, too, out of their regular order. No sooner were these patents issued, than the title to the eight December for the Denver Land Office entries, and that, too, out of their regular order. No sooner were these patents issued, than the title to the eight December for the Denver Land Office in the first hand to obtain possession illegally of many thousand acres of the public domain in Colorado, and that the attempt was frustrated by the early exposure of their designs.

To a Tribune correspondent who asked if he designed to make any explanation or denial of the

To a TRIBUNE correspondent who asked if he desired to make any explanation or denial of the charges of official misconduct or to reply to any other portion of Senator Hill's letter, Secretary Teller said: "Not at this time. I have just received a copy of the letter and bave not yet had time to examine it carefully. So far as the personal part of it is concerned, I of course have nothing to say: I can enter into no newspaper controversy with Senator Hill. He would better answer the accusations against him by ex-Senator Chaffee, chairman of the State Central Committee, pubfished last fall, before he attacks me or any one else. He never denied Chaffee's charges. Of course I have never inspired or instigated any newspaper attacks upon him. In relation to his charges of official misconduct I may have something to say hereafter."

While the Secretary was disinclined to discuss the matter further to-day, one of his most intimate triends who had carefully read the letter was not so reticent, and going over it point by point he made in substance the following statement, which he declares to be sustained by the official records and other trustworthy evidence: "First, as to the charge that a defaulter is employed as timber agent. Mr.Chadwick, the man mentioned, was a postmaster; his property, including the building in which the post office was kept, was burned by an incendiary, and about \$1,300 of postal funds stolen; the man was arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary; the Government sued Chadwick and obtained a judgment against him; since then a general law has been enacted which authorizes the Postmaster-General to settle such losses as that which Postmaster Chadwick sustained, and his claim is pending under that law. Nobody ever accused him of any dishouesty, and the fire which destroyed the postonice completely ruined him, for his property was uninsured. Chadwick told me that Senator Hill was trying to have the claim against him settled and the judgment dismissed. If so, Hill certainly knows all the circumstances."

"As to the other timber agent who was discharged from the Railway Mail Service, he is a one-armed Union soldier, against whom Hill has a bitter personal enmity. He was discharged from the mair service at Senator Hill's instigation, on the plea that be had been insubordinate. It was found afterward that his failure to obey certain instructions was due to the fact that he had never received

cause Senator Hill strongly protested and declared that he would regard Peck's appointment as a personal affront to himself.

"I know H. H. Eddy very well, and to my personal knowledge he rendered the Government very valuable service in detecting and securing the punishment of frauds in New-Mexico; that he took a part in the political contest in his own county last year is probably true, but that he was paid by the Government for services which he did not perform,

"The removal of Johnson was recommended and urged by Senator Bowen, ex-Senator Chaffee and Representative Belford, of Colorado. Senator Hill does not say in his letter that he secured the renoval of Johnson's predecessor in the recess of the Senate in order to make a vacancy for Johnson, who as a State Senator had worked and voted for Hill's election as United States Schator, but that is all true. Of my own knowledge I declare Senator Hill's charge, that Secretary Teller removed Johnson because that officer refused to give surveying contracts to the Secretary's friends, to be false.

"In regard to the Yellowstone Park leases Secretary Teller acted upon the recommendation of Assistant Attorney-General McCammon, who made a written report to the effect that the proposed leases were in strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the law; only two of the leases are for hotel purposes, the other nye being merely for stage stations which are necessary. Moreover, the leases confer no exclusive privileges, and other persons may procure leases on the same conditions, if they choose.

"Respecting Secretary Teller's land decisions, especially those affecting grants to railroad companies, I suppose any candid person will that the Secretary has been guided by the opinions of the Attorney-General and governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court in every case. Even Senator Hill will not deny that Secretary Teller in his last report to Congress strongly recommended legislation dectaring the forfeiture of the 'lapsed grants' to corporations which had failed to comply with the conditions of

"As to the alleged land frauds in Colorado mentioned by Senator Hill, he may not know that Secre-tary Teller has sent a special agent to investigate them, and if the entries turn out to be fraudulent, as, judging from a preliminary report by the agent, they will, the Secretary will promptly request the Attorney-General to bring suits to have the patents set aside, which were leave with the bayes the Attorney-General to bring saits to have the patents set aside, which were issued without the secretary's knowledge, and after he had signed an order direct-ing them to be withheld. Only eight pat-nis-each for 160 acres—were issued on those entries, and they were not issued out of their regular order, as hey were not issued enator Hill asserts.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, April 30 .- At the present time there are about sixty vacancies in the grade of Second Licutement in the Regular Army. The law requires these vacancies to be filled, first, by graduates from the West Point Military Academy; second, by promotions from the ranks; and, third, by appointment from civil life. The class which graduates at West Point in June has fiftytwo members. If they all succeed in gaining their commissions there will still be eight vacancies, even if no more should occur in the mean time. Six of these will probably be filled by the promotion of non-commissioned officers, who have already been recommended by Army boards. As two or three additional vacancies will soon be made by retirements, it is quite likely that five or six appointments from civil life will be made. For the lormation of all who may desire to become candidates, Aujutant General Drum has issued an order making regulations as follows for their examination:

No person shall be examined who has not a letter authorizing the same from the War Department. No candidate will be examined who is under twenty-one or over twensy-eight years of age; who, in the judgment of the Board, has not the physical ability to endure the ex-posure of services; who has any deformity of body or nental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad. The Board will inquire and report concerning each appli-

cant, whether he is of good moral character, is or not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and is attached to the Union of the States, and in all respects loyal and well-disposed to the Government of the United States. The Board, being satisfied of these preliminary points, will no occed to examine cach candidate separately in his knowledge of English grammar and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness; in his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions; in his knowledge of the nac of logarithms, and ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of the nac of logarithms, and ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of alrebra, to the solution of samele equations; and in his knowledge of alrebra, to the solution of sunce equations; and in his knowledge of what is usually denominated popular as roromy; in his knowledge of what is usually denominated popular as roromy; in his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country; in his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse."

The United States steamer Portsmouth arrived at Hampton itoids Saturday and will leave this afternoon on a cruse in the West Indies.

KEY WEST, Fia., April 30.—The United States steamer Aliance sailed for Hampton Rosat to-day, having completed a survey of the Tampleo River.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30, 1883. THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.—Secretary Folger had an interview with the President to-day in regard to fill-ing the vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The general impression now is that no ap-poisiment will be made at present. Deputy Commis-sioner Rogers is acting as Commissioner to-day, and will continue in that capacity until an appointment is made.

RESPECTING KEIM'S COMMISSION.-The President has not yet signed the commission of De B. Randolph Keim se Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission. It is stated at the Waite House to-day, however, that the appointment will not be withdrawn unless the Com-missioners express a desire to that effect. COURT OF CLAIMS DECISIONS.-In the Court of Claims

to-day judgment was rendered in favor of Harvey & Livesey for \$16,250 in their sut against the United States for balance due under a contract for building a bridge across the Mississippi River. Judgment was also reedered in favor of the claimant in the case of J. M. Dougherty against the United States for \$8,725, being balance due under an Indian neef contract. A VERY RARE PORPOISE.-Professor Baird states that

A VERY RAKE PORTOISE.—Professor bairs states that the porpoise which was caught at Spring Lake Station, New Je. say, represents a form never before seen in the United States or even in the Atlantic Ocean. It belongs to the group of small spring whiles characterized by the absence of permanent teeth in the upper Jaw. Professor Baird regards it as one of the greatest acquisitions that the National Museum has ever made. It is now being east in plaster for exhibition.

A SIGNAL SERVICE DISPLAY STATION.—The Signal Service display station at Highland Lights, Mass., will be reopened to-morro and cautionacy signals displayed from that point as formerly.

ESTIMATED DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEST. -It is es timated that the decrease in the public debt for the month of April is about \$3,500,000. The smallness of this amount is accounted for by the fact that large same were paid cut in April on account of pensions. These payments amounted to about \$10,000,000.

Some RECENT HATTIAN LEGISLATION.-Of recent legis-Some RECENT GATHAN LEGISLATION.—Of recent legislation in Hayti, one act provides that hereafter the expert duty on codee shall be \$1.66.2.3 cents per hundred pounds, and increases the additional duties on imports \$3.1.3 per cent. The law fixing these duties took effect April I, 1883, but it does not affect the sur-tax of 50 per cent on imports, nor that of 20 per cent on exports appropriated to the Caisse d'Amortissement.

CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED .- The charges preferred against Captain Heary Howland. Keeper of Life-Saving Station No. 8, of being absent from his post, etc., have not been susmined. A report to that effect is now before the Treasury Department.

the Star Route trial this morning proposed to submit the case to the jury without further argument. Counsel for the Government refused to consent to this proposition, and Mr. Biles began his address to the jury. A PATENT DECISION AFFIRMED. -In the patent case of

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.-Counsel for the defence in

Starr & Peyton versus Moses G. Farmer for improvement in electric lighting, the Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the action of the Comm scioner of Patents awarding priority of invention to Farmer. FENCING IN PUBLIC LANDS.—Complaints have been re

public lands in Nebraska are being teneed in by cattle raisers in violation of the rules of the Departments the Interior. Commissioner MacFarland says this practice is becoming quite general in the West and Northwest, and that steps are now being taken to over throwit.

PAYING INTEREST ON BONDS .- Treasurer Wyman to-da matted 8,119 checks to pay \$2,224,417, interest due to morrow on the three per cent loan or 1882; 1,407 check to pay \$312,379, due so the funded loan of 1881, con inned at three and a half or cent; also checks amounting to \$5,430,226, in payment of \$5,402,950 bends of the 120th call, maturing to morrow.

NEW BANKS ACTIORIZED.-The Controller of th Currency has authorized the following banks to begin business: The Los Aurelos National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$100,000; the Enris National Bank of Enris. Tex., capital, \$100,000; the First National Bank of Decatur, Tex., capital \$50,000. In April twentynine new National banks were organized.

THE Washington Ratios.—The Washington relies, which have been on view in the exhibition-room of the Patent Office, were to-day turted over to the Smithsonian Inalitation.

THE SLAYER OF HOUVET ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Elizabeth Quinquinet, who killed Désiré them.

"As to Peck, Secretary Kirkwood declined to appoint him, although the Commissioner of Indian Affairs urgently recommended him to do so, not because he believed him to be dishonest, but beand drop dead in the street. Mrs. Quinquinet, w is a delicate-looking woman, testined in her o-nebalf. She said that she had formerly been in care with Houvet, but had scarcely seen him car before the killing. Her husband had not see year before the killing. Her husband had not sent for Houvet on the day when the latter was killed. When Houvet entered her room Mrs. Quinquinet was alone. She asked him to wait till her husband came in. He attempted to assault her, and she took up a paring kurfe belonging to her husband, who is a cook, and struck him in the back. The kinfe penetrated the heart. The jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of acquittal, and Mrs. Quinquinet was discharged. Her husband sat beside her during the trial.

MOVING DAY AND THE TRUCKMEN.

Mayor Edson has taken measures to enforce to Mayor Edson has taken measures to enforce to-day the ordinance regulating the charges of tru-k-men for moving furniture. Extra policemen will be at the disposal of Marshal McDermott for that be at the disposal of Marshal McDermott for that purpose. The prices fixed by the ordinatee, as jub-ished in The Tribune on Sunday, will be enforced in all cases, except where a special contract has been made. Althought there was a great deal of moving yesterday, no complaints were lodged against trackmen. They were able to get their own prices without trauble. Many persons were enable to move because truckmen could not be had anable to move because truckmen could not be had to do the work. At the ferries the gatemen re-ported the moving business as brisk. There were still tenants looking for house into which to move to-day, and the real-estate agents were glad to get customers at last year's rates.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE IN A CELL.

Thomas McLongblin, airas Williams, a well known thief of No. 327 East Twenty-seventh-st., was arrested by the police of the Eighth Precinct yesarrested by the police of the Eighth Precinct yes-terday for an assault upon a woman and locked up-in the Prince Street Police Station. During the evening McLoughtin twice attempted to hang him-self to the bar of the cell door. The first time he used his suspenders and when found by the doorman he was brack in the face. An ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital was sent for and admin-istered stimulants. The second attempt was made with a silk handkerenief. He was cut down almost comeditately.

THE REV. DARIUS MEAD MISSING.

The Rev. Darius Mead, au old and infirm clergy-man, has been missing since Sunday afterocon from his none. No 652 Madison-st., Brooklya. He disappeared in a similar manner on September 12, 1882, being temporarily insane at that time, and wandered about Brooklya and New York- for nearly two weeks. A few days afterward he was found fainting from hunger in the lower part of the city and removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where his friends took charge of him. The police yesterday were directed to make search for Mr. Mead.

MR. MARRA'S SALE WELL ATTENDED

A number of well-known people gathered A number of well-known people gathered yesteriay at the closing sale of paintings, crayons, colored photographs and brie-a-brac at the studio of F. J. Marra, the young artist, at No. 23 Union Square. Mr. Marra will sail in the latter part of May for Europe, intending to open studios in London and Paris. Among those present at the allewere Mrs. Langtry, John Gilbert, J. Low Harriman, J. D. Cheever, Frederies Gebinard, F. W. White, Mrs. D. Coden Murray and S. L. Morrison. Mr. Easton, of the American, Horse Exchange, was the anctioneer. Many of the articles of brie-a-brac were citis from moted people, as Mrs. Rousby, Harry Beckett, Harry Montague, Marie, the tenor, Adelaide Nellsson, Salvini, Ristori, W. J. Florence, Carletta Fatti, John Brougham, the Count de Chosenil and Parepa Ross, and brought good prices. Some of the articles sold for twice as much as they would bring at private sale.

DURABILITY OF STONE BUILDINGS.

Two papers were read before the Academy of Sciences, at No. 12 West Phirty-first-st., last evening. The first, "On the Disintegrated Sandstone at New-Durham, N. J.," was read by Nelson H. Darton; and the second, "On the Decay of Building-Stones," by Dr. Julien, In speaking of the durability of slowe edifices Dr. Julien and that no modern building would mand 1.000 years. The public buildings of New-York miredly showed evidences of decay. The disintegration was usually discernible on the south and west slows of the structures of this city. This decay had been ascribed to several causes among which were the suit sea ar, seat of the sun and frost. Dr. Julien considered the heat of the sun, and the improper laying of the stone to be the chief causes of their destruction. of Sciences, at No. 12 West Phirty-first-st., last evening

THE COURTS.

THE COSTS OF THE HARLEM IMPROVEMENT The matter of the taxation of the bill of costs in the proceedings in regart to the improvement of the Harlem River and Souyten Duyvil Creek was again before Justice Barrett yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Toe bill of costs amounts to \$111,000. The commissioners appointed to conduct the proceedings were General W. F. S with, James D. Pish and William R. Grace. The most prominent items in the bill of costs are \$10,000 to General Smith as president of the commission, \$10,000 to each of the other Commissioners \$15,000 to S. E. Lvon for services as counsel for the United States Government, \$5,000 to Thomas L. Ogder as attorney for the commission, \$15,000 to Bernard Smyth, for services as appraiser, and \$24,900 to Robert L. Waters for his services as surveyor.

A motion was recently made to have a referee appointed to tax the costs of the proceedings. The motion was opposed by Franklin Bartlett, as counsel for certain property owners. Justice Barrett refused to appoint a referee until the questions raised by Mr. Bartlett had been passed upon. The hearing was accordingly adjourned until yesterday. Mr. Bartlett said that the bill as presented was monstrous in its proportions. He maintained that Mr. Grace and General Smith, having been respectively Mayor of the city and President of the Police Department during the time that they acted at Commissioners, were not by law entitled to receive any compensation for their services, in case they did not relinquish the salaries attached to their city offices. Mr. Bartlett also said that while Mr. Grace was Mayor he voted for the payment of \$10,095 to the Commissioners for their services. The payment of this sum was un-warranted and illegal. Mr. Lyon said that the money had not been paid for services, but to meet disburse-

If the Commissioners Smith and Grace were entitled to any compensation for their services, Mr. Bartlett cousidered that \$5 a day would be a proper allowance The Commissioners had sought to be paid for every day during the whole time in which they had acted. As a matter of fact, they had not met or performed any duty matter of fact, they had not met or performed any duty on very many days; of thirty-seven meetings, lifteen had merely been adjournments. Of sixy-two meetings in 1880, more than one half had been adjournments. The counsel for the Government and for the Commissioners were not entitled under the act to any compensation, whether their services had really been valuable or worthless. Mr. Bartlett said that he had spoken with Bernard Smyth, for whose services as appraiser the sum of \$24,900 was charged, and had been told that he (Mr. Smyth) had not acted as appraiser at all, but only as a clerk. Mr. Bartlett also maintained that the Harlem Improvement scheme was a mere private affair, and that it never had had any proper legal sanction. Moreover, there was no certainty that the work would ever be done. An affidavit by General Newton was read, in which it is stated that the proposed improvements would cost at least \$2,200,000. If an appropriation for this amount were not made, the work which had so far been done would not only not benefit, but would rather injure projectly on the Harlem River. General Newton did not think that this appropriation would ever be made.

A large number of lawyers were present besides Mr. Bartlett, as representatives of property-owners in the neighborhood of the Harlem River. Some of them were in favor of the appointment of a referce. He also contended that there was no legal reason why General Smith and ex Mayor Grace should not receive compensation for their services as Commissioners. They had been appointed by the Court under a special statute, and their office therefore could not be considered a civil one. General Smith had only held the two offices together for a short time. Justice Barrett reserved his decision and gave the counsel until Friday to put in briefs. on very many days; of thirty-seven meetings, fifteen had

TRYING TO ACQUIRE WHARF PROPERTY. The Legislature in 1880 passed an act authorizing the Union Ferry Company to acquire by purchase, or, if that were impossible, by exercise of the right of eminent domain, the land at Pier No. 2, and the land under water near Pier No. 3, East River, for ferry slip accommodations. The company, having failed to acquire the land by purchase, applied yesterday to Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the land condemned by process of emineut domain. The application was opposed on the part of the land owners, who assert that the act was unconstitutional on various grounds, but principally because it takes private property for a particular private corporation. Decision was received.

THE QUESTION OF MR. GILL'S SANITY. Chief Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday made an order, returnable to-day, directing the persons upon whose petition a commission

was recently appointed to try the question of John Gill's sanity to show cause why the order should not be |e| aside. A stay of proceedings in the meantime is also granted. The order to show cause is based on an affigranted. The order to show cause is based on an affidavit of Mr. Gill's attorney, in which saveral irregularities in the papers upon which the order for the appointment of a commission are set forth. Mr. Gill is a man of about seventy years, and it is alleged by some of his cultiven that he lives alone with two women servants, who have him completely in their power, and who have already got possession of much of his property.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. OPINIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST RENDERED YESTER-DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 30,-A decision was of the following state of facts: The city of Parkersburg, W. Va., built a wharf and established certain rates of whartage which the Parkersburg and Onio Transporta tion Company complained of as being extortionate and as being merely a pretext for levying a duty of tonnage. The company thereupon filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States to restrain proceedings in a suit brought in the State Court for the purpose of collecting the wharfage and to have the wharfage ordinance declared Higgsl and void. The Court holds first, that as the ordinance on its face imposed charges for whariage only, the Court will not entertain an averment that they were in reality not intended as wharfage, but as a duty of tonnage; second, that wharfage is a charge for the use of a wharf made by the owner thereof by way of rent or compensation, while a duty of tonnage is a tax or duty charged for the prividuty of tomage is a tax or duty charged for the priviexe of entering or trading or lying in a port or harbor,
an dean be imposed only by the Government; third,
that whether a charge is wharfage or a duty of tomage
is a question not of innen, but of fact and law; bourth,
that although wharves are related to commerce and
navigation as aids and conveniences, yet, being local intheir nature, and requiring special regulations for particular places, the control of them (in the absence of
congressional legislation on the subject belongs to the
States in which they are situated; fifth, that a suit will
not be in the Circuit Cours of the United States for relief
against exorbitant whereas as a case arising under the

Congressional legislation on the subject) belongs to the States in which they are situated; firth, that a suit will not be in the Circuit Cours of the United States, even though it be nikeges that the wharfage as a case arising under the Constitution or haws of the United States, even though it be nikeges that the wharfage was intended as a duty of tomage. The decree of the Court below in favor of the enty of Parkersburg is therefore affirmed. Opinion by Justice Bradley, Justice Harlan dissenting.

A decision was also rendered to-day. In the admiranty case of W. H. Ellis, master, and others against the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York, and others appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louislana. This was a sute in admiralty brought by the master and owners of the ship Tornado to recover freight money on a cargo which was burned and sunk in the said ship before the latter had started on her voyage. The Court helds that where a vossel, before she breaks ground for a voyage, is so injured by fire that the cost of her repairs would exceed for value when repaired, and she is rendered unseaworthy and incapable of earons freight, a contract for the transportation of cotton by her to a foreign port, evidenced by a bill of lading containing the usual and customary exceptions, and providing for the payment of the freight money on the delivery of the cotion at that port, is thereby dissolved, so that the shipper is not hable for any part of the freight money, nor for any of the expenses paid by the vessel for compressing and storing the cotton. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Biatchford.

A decision was rendered by the Court to-day in another admirality case, William P. Sinclair et al. against Beatrice M. Cooper, widow, et al., which also comes here by appeal from the Carcuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisina. The facus of thus case and the decision of the Corcuit court in another admirality case, william P. Sinc

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 30 .- in the Court of Appeals

to-day-present, the Hon. William C. Enger, C. J., and ssociates—the following business was transacted: No. 98—Mary A. Harlinger, administratrix, etc., respon-dent agt the New-York contral and tindson filter Railroad Company, appellant—Argument concined. No. 607—The People, etc., respondents, agt. Edward Hovey, appellant—Argued. appellant—Argued.

No 670—The People, etc., appellants, agt. Theodore Ware, respondent—Argued.

No 665—The People, etc., appellants, agt. Henry Boss. respondent—Argued. respondent Argued.
No. 103-Wi ham H. Dotrence, administrator, etc., appellant, ags. Wilber M. Henderson, wheriff, etc., respondent—

672, 413, 591, 559, 662, 649, 660, 679, 673, 674, 676, 676, 676, 678, 680, 681, 685

COURT CALENDARS-MAY 1.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBES—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 158, 303, 330, 331, 344, 337, 359, 374, 389, 63, 80, 91, 99, 108, 127, 128, 129, 140, 131, 302, 226, 345, 356, 357, 358, 369, 370, 372, 374, 377, 378, 341, 382, 386.
SURSDOATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, 8.—Contested will of James stokes at 11 a m.
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—No day calendar. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TREM-PART III-Before Ingraham, J.—Bernard agt, the Mayor, etc.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL FERM-Before C. P. Daly, C. J.—

No day calendar.

TESTIFYING TO MR. STOKES'S RATIONALITY

SALEM H. WALES, EX-MAYOR WICKHAM AND COM-MISSIONER LAIMBERR GIVE THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF HIM.

The case of the contestant of the will of the late James Stokes was closed last week, and the first wituesses for the proponents were put on the stend yesterday. Park Commissioner Salem H. Wales testified that he had known Mr. Stokes, the decedent, and members of his family, since 1851, but after January 1879, he saw more of him than formerly. Mr. Stokes appeared to be robust and his erect carriage was striking. In May, 1881, Mr. Wales met him in front of his house, and stopped and speke with him, expressing sympathy with Mr. Stokes for the loss of his wife. Mr. Wales also saw Mr. Stokes many times at his office, No 45 Wall-st. On later visits he noticed that Mr. Stokes had lost flesh and was physically feeble, and that he was sorely troubled about the death of his wife. But he continued to carry himself as erect as ever and the witness noticed no failure or irregularities of mind in his conduct or conversations. He gave intelligible answers to all questions. There was an indication of the increasing weight of years. In talking about his wife's death, Mr. Stokes's convesation was subdued, but he shed no tears. Ex-Mayor William H. Wickham was the second wit-

ess. His acquaintance with Mr. Stokes was of twenty years' standing. He had frequently met him in the

Ex-Mayor William H. Wickham was the second witness. His acquaintance with Mr. Stokes was of twenty years' standing. He had frequently met him in the Manhattan Club, at the Madison Square charch, in the street and socially. Mr. Stokes was a Democrat and contributed to the party funds used for campaign purposes. The witness frequently saw him in reference to political matters in 1876, but he met him most frequently in the last two and a half years of his life. He was always regular in his attendance at church. Mr. Wickham repeated a conversation that he had with the decedent as he was coming out of the house of his daughter, Mrs. Dale, the contestant, in Twenty-sixth-st. Mr. Stokes spoke of the critical condition in which Mrs. Dale then lay and expressed his apprehension lest she might not recover from her sickness. In October, 1879, Mr. Wickham had a talk with Mr. Stokes in Wall-st. about helping to secure the election of Governor Robinson. Mr. Stokes gave him a contribution of \$500 toward the campaign fund. On May 26, 1881, the witness went to Mr. Stokes gave him a contribution of \$500 toward the campaign fund. On May 26, 1881, the witness went to Mr. Stokes sinces. Mr. Stokes also discussed the condition of the stock market, the traits of the new clergyman at the Madison Square church, and politics. He spoke of the cheapness of money rates; of improvements that had been made in Madison Square and of Mayor Grace's administration. Mr. Wickham saw nothing that indicated failure of milut of irrationality. His manner of talking was slow; but the witness thought that this was a sabit that was early acquired, and there seemed to be no slowness of comprehension.

Dock Commissioner William Laimbeer testified that he had known Mr. Stokes since 1840. He saw him frequently at church. He had only one opinion of Mr. Stokes—that be was a man who attended to his own business and let other people attend to theirs. He walked eroct, he was concise in speaking and his manner was very decided. The witness had always considered it

PLAIN TALK BY A BAPTIST PREACHER. The Baptist preachers yesterday heard a

stirring essay from the Rev. D. C. Potter on "Methods of Ministerial Work." "This generation has not outgrown the Gospel," he said. "Possibly it is leading the overdignified and highly starched ministers a terrific gait. It is a hard generation upon the kind of clerical solemnity that comes from dyspepsia, that has a hor-ror of good beef and chews bran. The church editice is the gathering place for the people. A great and united effort must be made to stamp out the notion that the real, pure, 'genuine' gospel can only be rendered by the Supreme Cours of the United States to-day in the case of the Parkersburg and Ohio River whole gospel hall. With perhaps an exception, the backed gospel hymn, bad grammar and no propriety no call to be, save as it gives pompous and windy prophets an arena for gyrations. In connection with every church there should be organizations for the practical illustrations of the new second commandment: Societies for the mutual aid in sick chasing necessary things upon time payments; small loan funds; real help to employment; to secure summer homes for the poor; free ice water and good hot coffee in the requisite seasons; free reading rooms; and sewing and industrial schools for girls. This is Christianity; not infidelity, not science, not evolution Christianity; not infidelity, not science, not evolution or survival of the fittest. Modern charity is a thinker. It is everlastingly attempting to mend and putty up. Wealth, save as in the hands of a man it e the fate-Peter Cooper, philanthropy and charity—the philanthropy that sends turkey to the poorhouse on Christmas, and the sweet charity that clothes itself in silks and broadcisths and dances amid showers of diamonds at the Charity Rail, at the cost of mines of money, to laboriously pour out cash in driblers and give away calice and jute—that kind of wealth and the wealth that clevates its great name by its vulgar display, and its dinner, and which boasts of how much the dinner cost, that the champagoe cost alone \$2,000, and talks forever of what "we pan for it," and which holds the general public in a retard not expressed in pleas phrascology—well, that kind of philanthrophy and that kind of charity are the children of this kind of wealth and they are the popular and recognized kinds; but they hold the common man by the throat; they outrage humanity, and they libel the fair names assumed. The hasse between the common man and this class is an issue of blood. The regular charilies of its day are palliatives. The class of underpaid, dispirited, demoralized human beings is not bettered in its condition. Modern charity but prolongs its misery. The volcano is aiready tumbiral, the mad demonstrations over the sea are but the first indications of a coming storm. There are housands to whom these dreadful alarms bring the flush of hope. It is not the boom of inte; it is the jubilant roar of a day of liberty. There are storms. The world is beginning to awaken to events that, when they shall have reacted their full sweep, will dwarf the most supendous movements in history. Will the Church devote its energies is the disassion of questions that range of from the issues of thus, the grandest and most awful day in history." or survival of the fittest. Modern charity is a thinker.

PROFESSOR FISKE'S COLLECTIONS.

Professor Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, arrived in this city from Florence, Italy, by the White Star steamer Britannic, on Sunday, and is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will leave the city tonight for Albany, thence going to-morrow to Ithaca.
Professor Fiske has been in Italy, making Florence his
headquarters, for about four months, devoting his time to making his Petrarch and Icelandic collections of books and manuscripts. He has secured 2,000 volumes for tag former, the largest in existence, the next largest having een that in the Louvre, dating from the time of Charles X. of France. The latter collection was burned by the Commune.

Professor Fiske said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday : "I have met with success in making my collection for the University library. I worked diligently, passing my mornings in the libraries of Bologus, Venice, Padus and Florence, buying books afternoons and cataloguing them evenings. I have now returned to sever my connection with Cornell University. It is a hard step for me to take, having been associated with its interests for fifteen years. Yet my duties as librarian are so burden-

fifteen years. Yot my duties as librarian are so burdensome that I have not the time I desire for my other work. I shall rearn to Florence and make that my home for two or three years, passing the summers in Copenhagen and London prosecuting the work of my collection of Icelandic increature."

Regarding the report on the condition of Cornell University, mass before the New-York Cornell Alumni by John D. Warner, the alumni trustee, on Friday night last, Frofesor Fiske said that he would prefer to say nothing. His personal relations to the trustees and other University authorities forbade bins from expressing nimesif. He thought that Mr. Warner was full of go.-di deas, but he had often cautioned him against too much Zest. Professor Fiske had many callers, one of whom was Charles Dudley Warner, with whom he passed a part of

DECISION AGAINST THE SCOTT LAW.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, April 30 .- The Scott Liquor law was decided unconstitutional by Justice May this afternoon. A liquor dealer had been arrested for seiling liquor without the consent of the landlord. His